SIGNIFICANT GREENFIELD GOLD-COPPER DISCOVERY AT 100% OWNED MINYARI DOME PROJECT

Highlights

- **First RC drill hole (21MYC0245) at GP01 target 800m southeast of the Minyari resource intersects significant high-grade gold with copper mineralisation:**
  - **27.0m at 1.3 g/t gold** and 0.11% copper from 131.0m down hole, including:
    - **7.0m at 3.9 g/t gold** from 133.0, also including:
      - **1.0m at 19.9 g/t gold** from 133.0m
- **RC drill hole 21MYC0246 intersects significant gold-copper mineralisation 100m north of 21MYC0245 on an adjacent structure (WACA East), including:**
  - **36.0m at 0.50 g/t gold** and 0.07% copper from 78.0m down hole in 21MYC0246, including:
    - **9.0m at 1.0 g/t gold** and 0.12% copper from 99.0m
  - **1.0m at 3.0 g/t gold** and 0.44% copper from 148.0m down hole in 21MYC0246
- **GP01 and WACA East drilling based off the 2021 ultra-detailed drone magnetic and GAIP surveys which defined multiple new high-priority greenfield gold-copper targets** all within 3.5km of the Minyari resource
- **These near surface GP01 and WACA East discoveries remain open in all directions and have potential to enhance the project development opportunity** – Follow-up RC drilling in progress
- **Early success at GP01 highlights potential for more gold-copper mineralisation at nearby geophysical ± air core targets**
- **10,000m greenfield exploration RC drill programme commenced** testing multiple highest-priority geophysical and air core targets

Antipa Minerals Limited (ASX: **AZY**) (**Antipa** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the discovery of multiple zones of new gold-copper mineralisation on its 100% owned, 144km^2 Minyari Dome Project in Western Australia's Paterson Province (Figure 5). The Project is located within 35km of Newcrest Mining's (**Newcrest**) Telfer gold-copper-silver mine and mineral processing facility and 54km along strike from Greatland Gold-Newcrest's Havieron gold-copper development project (Figure 6).

Antipa's Managing Director, Roger Mason, said:

"These greenfield discoveries within close proximity to the Minyari and WACA deposits further demonstrates the exploration and resource growth potential of the Company's 100% Minyari Dome Project. The Company is continuing greenfield exploration across the project in parallel with project evaluation activities with the aim of making significant discoveries that will enhance the Minyari-WACA development opportunity.

With the first greenfield target tested in 2021 resulting in discoveries close to surface, the Company is confident that similar nearby geophysical and air core anomalies could deliver further success.

The 10,000 metre 2021 greenfield RC drill programme is testing 14 targets and is expected to be completed in November."

Summary of Minyari Dome CY21 Greenfield Exploration Programme and High Priority Targets

The Minyari Dome Project 2021 greenfield exploration programme, which is ongoing, is designed to make significant gold and/or copper discoveries within 4km of the existing Mineral Resources that can enhance the Minyari-WACA development opportunity. The key components of this greenfield exploration programme are:

1. **Detailed Drone (UAV) Magnetic Survey (completed) –** Survey with 20m line spacing to improve deposit, prospect, and greenfield targeting via the identification of key lithologies, structures, and magnetic anomalies;
2. **Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Survey (completed) –** To identify IP chargeability (± resistivity ± conductivity) anomalies related to gold-copper sulphide mineralisation and also map certain key lithologies;
3. **Surface Geochemical Programme (ongoing) -** Fine-fraction soil programme across significant areas of the Minyari Dome Project to generate new greenfield targets for drill testing in CY 2022; and
4. **Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Programme (ongoing) –** Approximately 10,000m (40 RC drill holes) testing 14 geophysical and/or geochemical (air core) greenfield targets.

Summary of Greenfield Drilling Results Received to Date

Assay results received for two RC drill holes from the GP01 target area highlight the discovery of significant additional, near surface, high-grade gold-copper mineralisation just 800m from the Minyari resource and 170 to 400m east of the WACA resource. Both drill holes at GP01 intersected significant disseminated, semi-massive and breccia style gold-copper sulphide mineralisation and associated intense intrusion related hydrothermal alteration hosted by meta-sediments (including quartzite and marble), and felsic and mafic intrusives (refer to Figure 3). The host rocks, mineralisation and alteration styles are the same as the Minyari and WACA deposits.

The GP01 mineralisation intersected from 131m down hole in 21MYC0245 is interpreted to be steep east dipping, with the mineralisation intersected from 78m down hole in 21MYC0246 interpreted to be located on an adjacent steeply dipping structure located 230m west of GP01 (**WACA East**). Both the GP01 and WACA East mineralisation remain open in all directions and have been prioritized for follow-up RC drill testing.

These newly discovered zones of mineralisation are close to surface and further enhance the project development opportunity.

For detailed information relating to the latest drill holes with assay results refer to Tables 1 and 2 and Figures 1 to 4.

Summary of Priority Greenfield Targets

Fourteen priority targets have been identified for RC drill testing this year which are summarised below and by Figure 4:

1. **GP01 –** 400m long Minyari-sized coincident magnetic-high, IP chargeability and conductivity anomaly located 800m southeast of Minyari and 400m east of WACA;
2. **WACA East –** 200m long IP chargeability anomaly located 780m south of Minyari and 170m east of WACA;

3. **Minyari South –** 200 x 150m drill defined zone of gold-copper mineralisation (up to 18m at 3.1 g/t gold and 0.3% copper including 2m at 11.0 g/t gold) and weak IP chargeability anomaly located 250m southwest of Minyari;
4. **Minyari North –** 300m long coincident magnetic-high and IP chargeability anomaly with similarities to the Minyari deposit located 350m northwest along strike from Minyari;
5. **Judes Northeast –** 200m IP target proximal to the Judes copper-silver prospect and follow-up 2020 air core identified copper mineralisation (e.g. 26 to 27m bottom of hole 1.2% copper) located 1.8km north of Minyari;
6. **GAIP07-09 –** RC follow-up of 2020 air core identified (250 to 500m) zones of intense intrusion related hydrothermal alteration and geochemical anomalism (e.g. 10 to 11m bottom of hole 0.61 g/t gold) across strong (2.5 x background) IP chargeability anomalies located 2.7 to 3.3km northwest of Minyari;
7. **Fozzie –** 170m long strong complex IP chargeability anomaly with (surface) mapped silica-pyrite-sericite alteration located 1km west of Minyari;
8. **GP15 –** Isolated 220m bulls-eye IP chargeability anomaly located 2.5km northwest of Minyari;
9. **GP03 –** 250m long coincident magnetic-high and IP chargeability anomaly located 270m northeast of GP01;
10. **GP05 –** 250m long coincident magnetic-high, IP chargeability and conductivity anomaly located 500m southeast of GP01;
11. **GP13 –** 170m isolated coincident magnetic and IP chargeability anomaly with (surface) mapped pyrite alteration located 400m southwest of WACA;
12. **GP07 –** Isolated 200m bulls-eye magnetic-high and conductivity anomaly located 220m east of GP01;
13. **GP19 –** 400m long coincident magnetic-high, IP chargeability and conductivity anomaly within interpreted fold-nose located 900m northwest of Minyari; and
14. **GP26 –** 170m magnetic-high anomaly with weak IP chargeability response along interpreted fold-limb located 500m west of Judes.

Release authorised by
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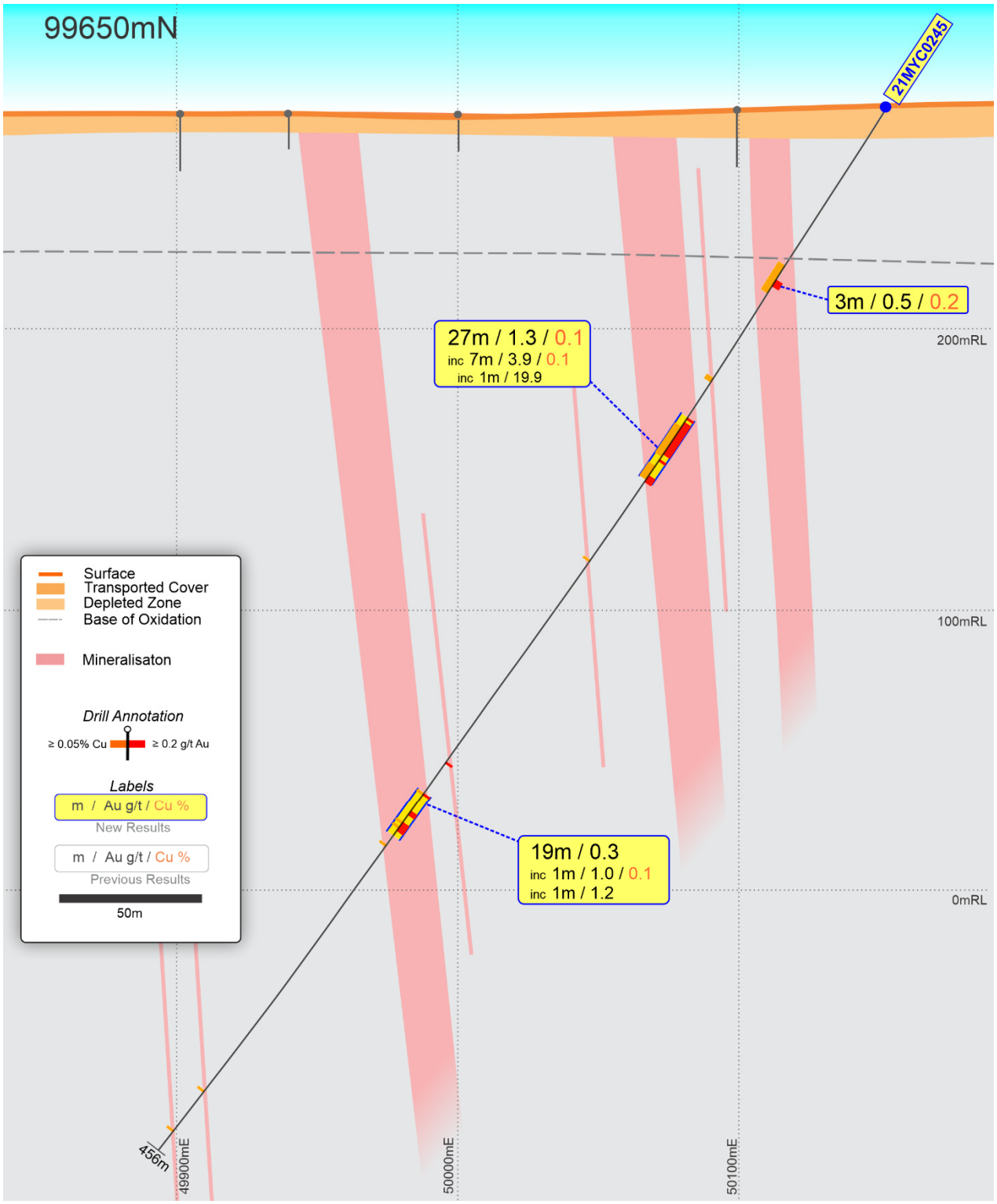


Figure 1: GP01 gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposit 99,650mN cross-section showing high-grade gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open up and down dip and along strike.

NB: 100m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

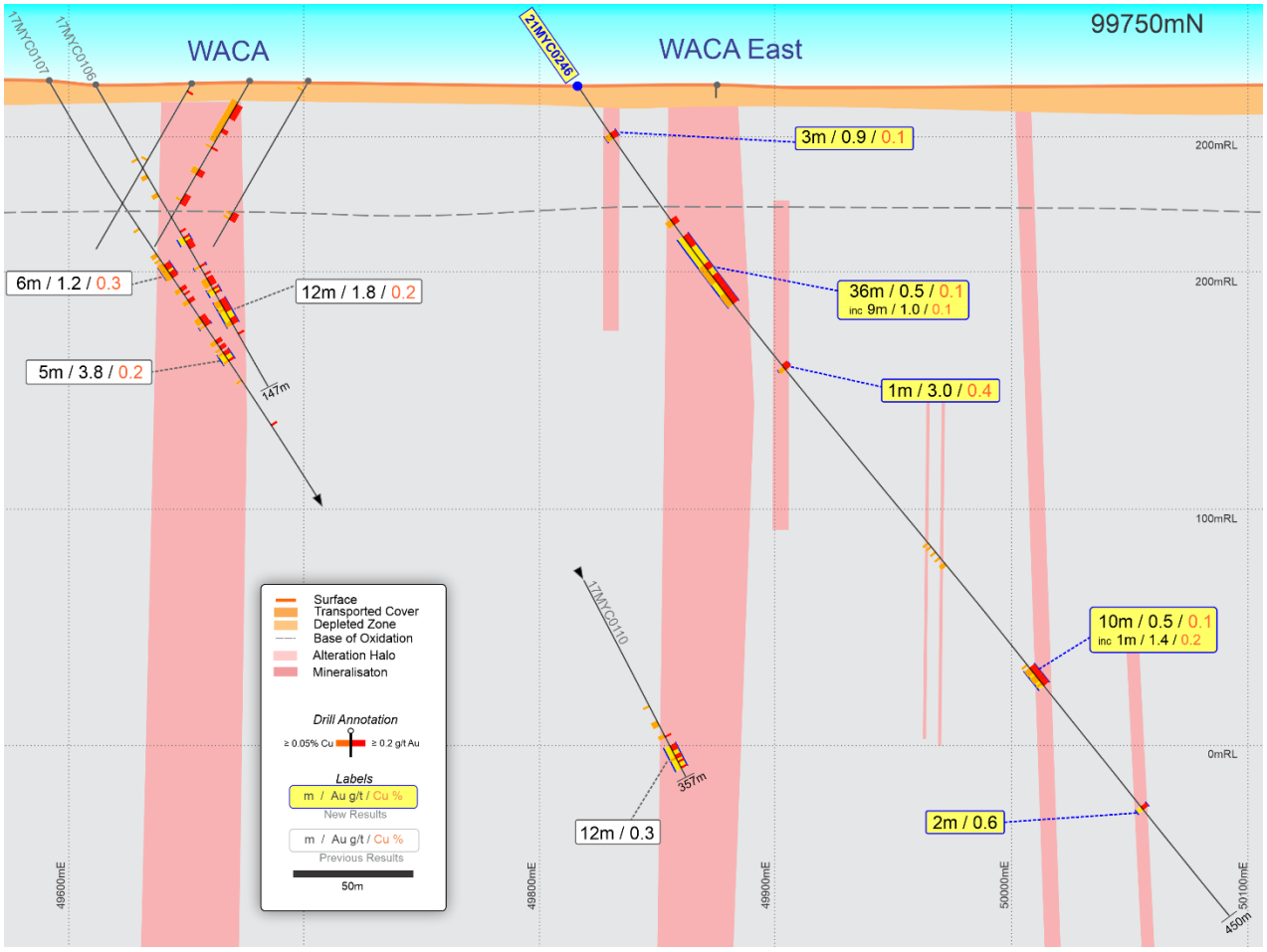


Figure 2: WACA East gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposit 99,750mN cross-section showing gold-copper drill intercepts, with the mineralisation open up and down dip and along strike.
NB: 100m Local Grid co-ordinates, looking toward Local Grid 360° (or 328° MGA Zone 51 Grid).

Figure 3: RC drill chip photos for GP01 discovery drill hole 21MYC0245 showing intense intrusion related hydrothermal (calc-silicate and chlorite) alteration of metasediments and associated gold-copper sulphide mineralisation (disseminated and breccia style pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite).

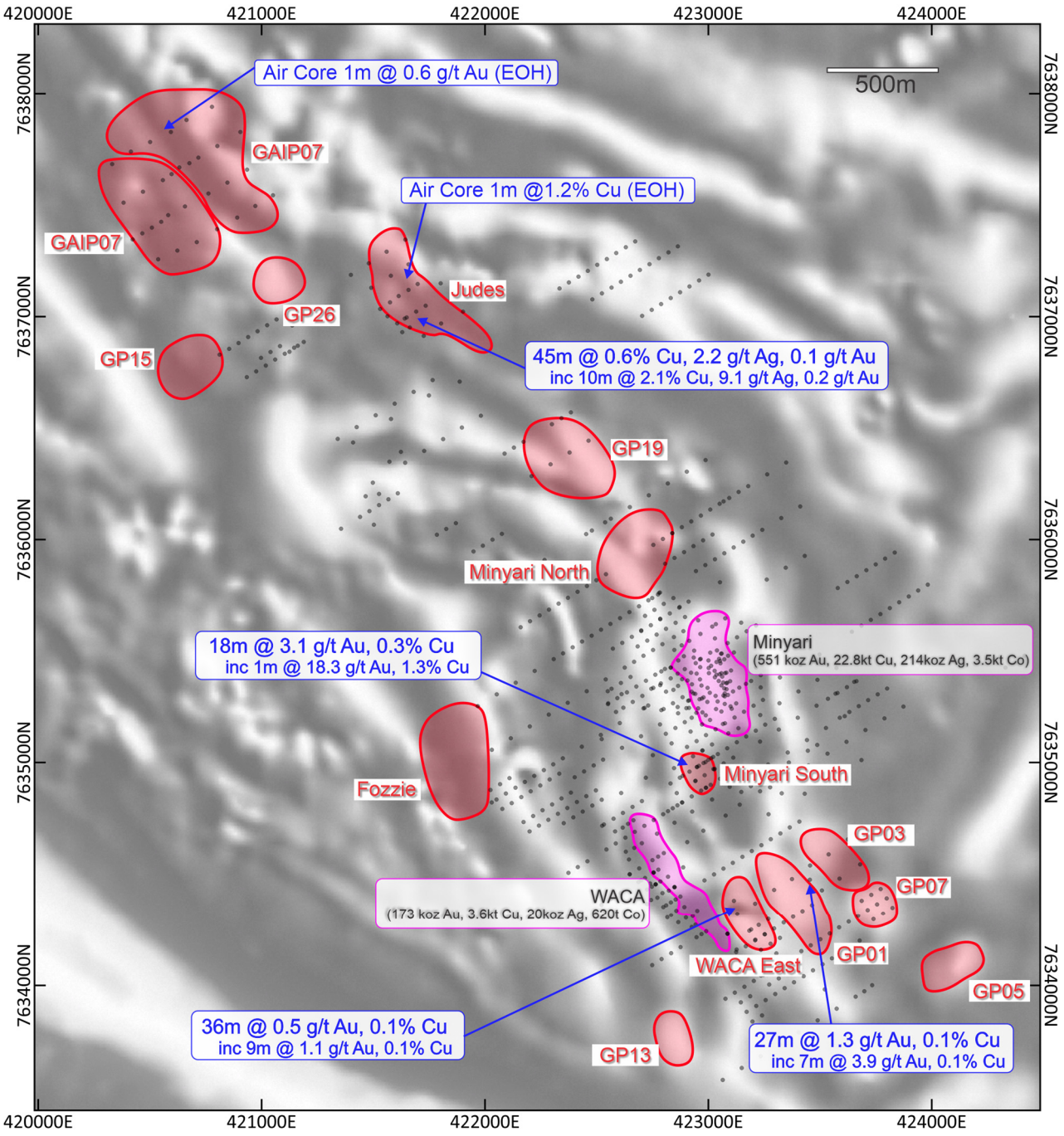


Figure 4: Map of the southern region of the 100% Minyari Dome Project showing Minyari and WACA resource locations, 2021 priority greenfield drill targets (including GP01, WACA East, Minyari South, Judes, GAIP07-09, etc) and Antipa (2016 to 2021) drill hole collars. NB: Over drone magnetic image (20m flight-line spacing at an altitude of 20m; grey-scale TMI-RP HP1000) and Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 1km grid.

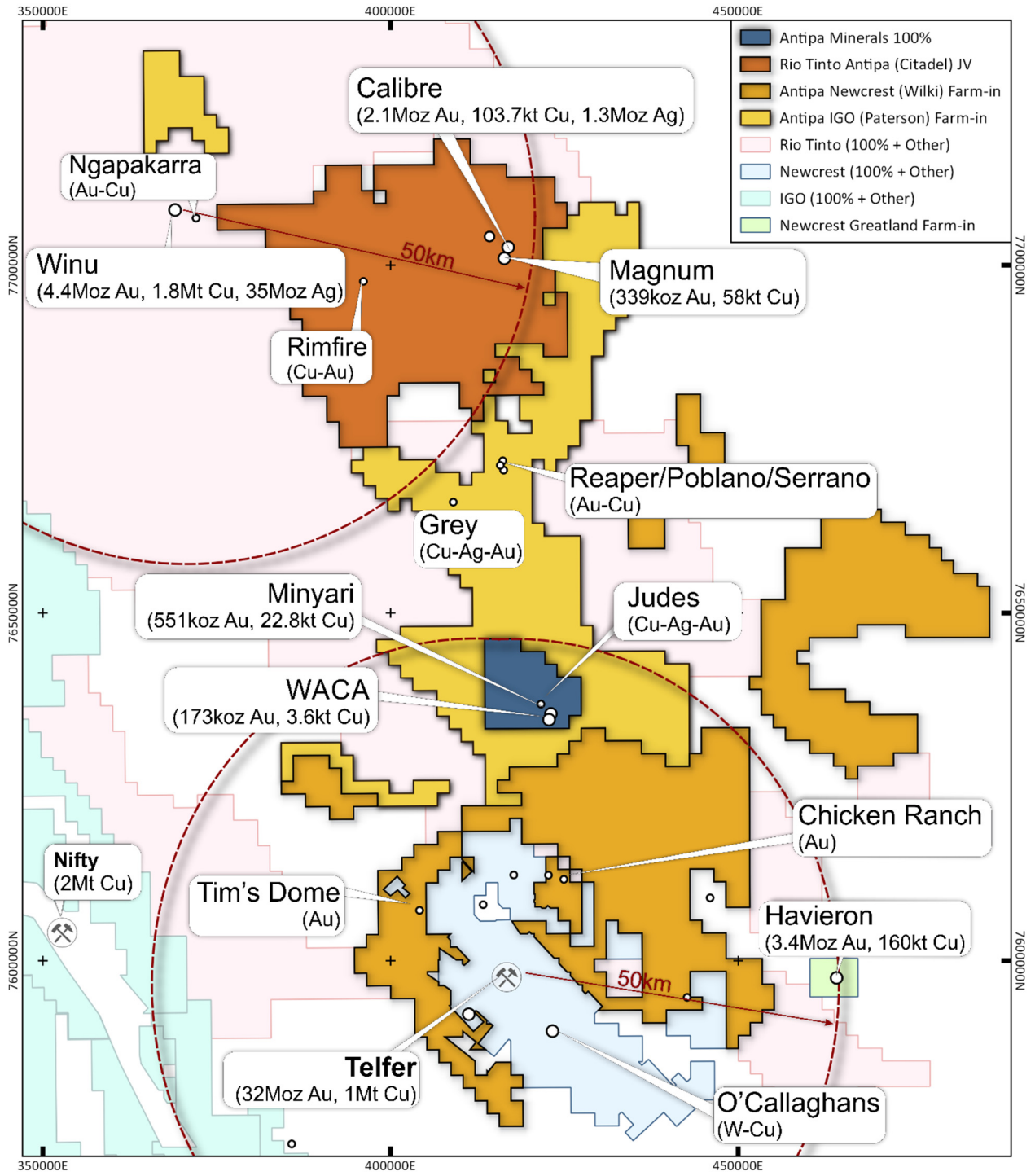


Figure 5: Plan showing location of Antipa 100% owned tenements, Rio Tinto-Antipa Citadel Joint Venture Project, including the Calibre and Magnum deposits. Also shows Antipa-Newcrest Wilki Farm-in, Antipa-IGO Paterson Farm-in, Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Mine and O'Callaghans deposit, Rio Tinto's Winu deposit, Greatland Gold plc's/Newcrest's Havieron deposit and Cyprium's Nifty Mine.

NB: Rio and IGO tenement areas include related third-party Farm-in's/Joint Ventures.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 50km grid.

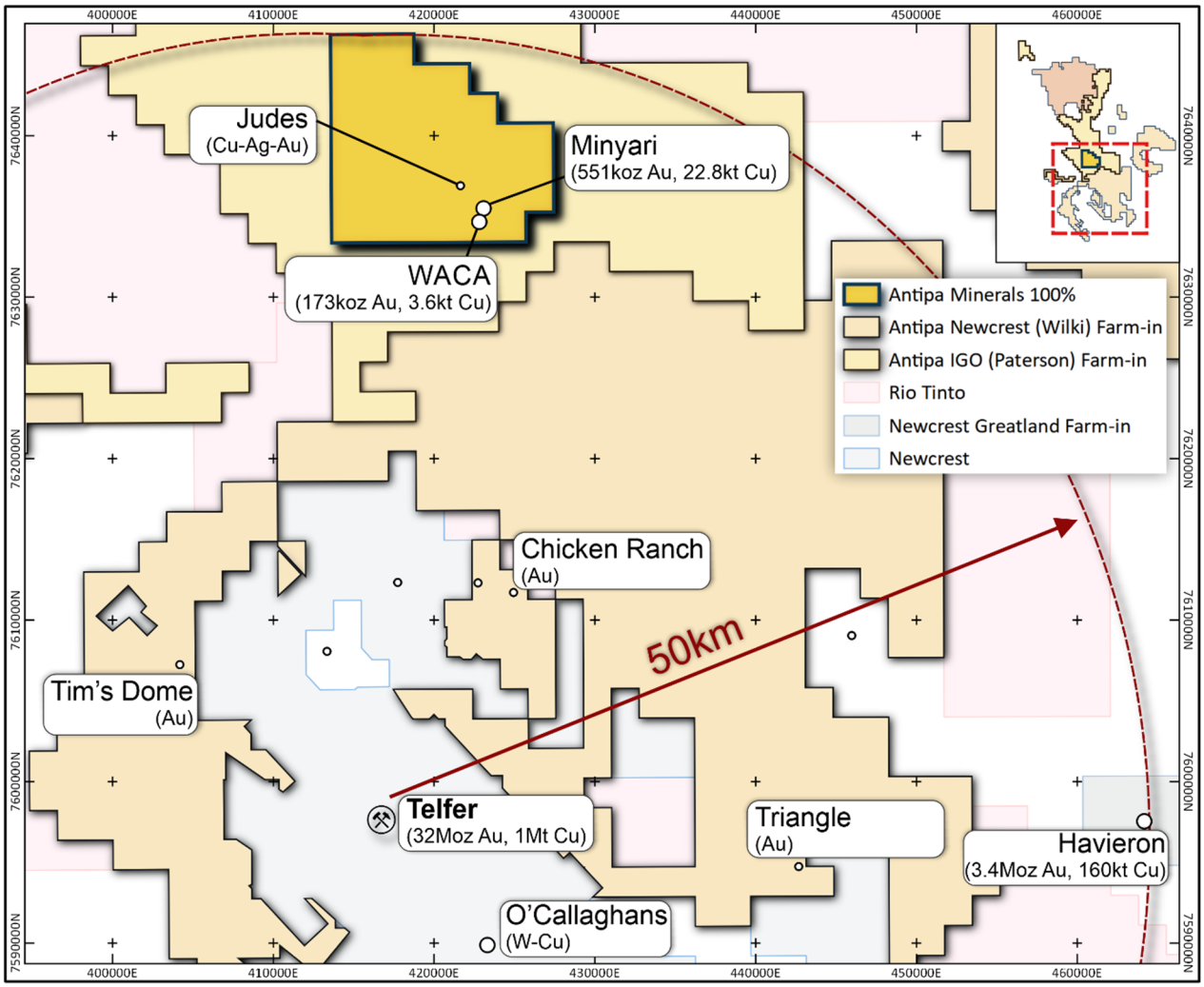


Figure 6: Project Location map showing Antipa's Minyari Dome (100%) Project and proximity to Newcrest Mining Ltd's Telfer Gold-Copper-Silver mine and processing facility.

NB: Regional GDA2020 / MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates, 10km grid.

Table 1: Minyari Dome Project - Significant gold-copper intersections from 2021 greenfield drill programme

Hole ID	Target	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
21MYC0245	GP01	72.0	75.0	3.0	0.47	0.17
21MYC0245	GP01	75.0	78.8	3.0	0.09	0.10
21MYC0245	**GP01**	**131.0**	**158.0**	**27.0**	**1.28**	**0.11**
21MYC0245	**Including**	**133.00**	**140.00**	**7.0**	**3.91**	**0.06**
21MYC0245	**Also Incl.**	**133.0**	**134.0**	**1.0**	**19.85**	**0.02**
21MYC0245	GP01	296.0	315.0	19.0	0.31	0.03
21MYC0245	Including	296.0	297.0	1.0	0.98	0.11
21MYC0245	Including	312.0	323.0	1.0	1.18	0.03
21MYC0245	GP01	429.0	430.0	1.0	0.02	0.11
21MYC0246	GP01	24.0	27.0	3.0	0.89	0.07
21MYC0246	GP01	69.0	72.0	3.0	0.20	0.14
21MYC0246	**GP01**	**78.0**	**114.0**	**36.0**	**0.46**	**0.07**
21MYC0246	**Including**	**99.0**	**108.0**	**9.0**	**0.95**	**0.12**
21MYC0246	**GP01**	**148.0**	**149.0**	**1.0**	**2.99**	**0.44**
21MYC0246	GP01	149.0	150.0	1.0	0.42	0.15
21MYC0246	GP01	245.0	246.0	1.0	0.15	0.14
21MYC0246	GP01	314.0	324.0	10.0	0.46	0.07
21MYC0246	Including	319.0	320.0	1.0	1.36	0.21
21MYC0246	GP01	390.0	392.0	2.0	0.57	0.01

Notes: *Table 1 intersections are length-weighted assay intervals reported using the following criteria:*

Intersection Interval = Nominal cut-off grade scenarios:

- *1m ≥ 0.40 ppm (g/t) gold; and/or*
- *1m ≥ 1,000ppm (0.1%) copper*
- *No top-cutting has been applied to these individual assay intervals*
- *Intersections are down hole lengths, true widths not known with certainty, refer to JORC Table 1 Section 2*

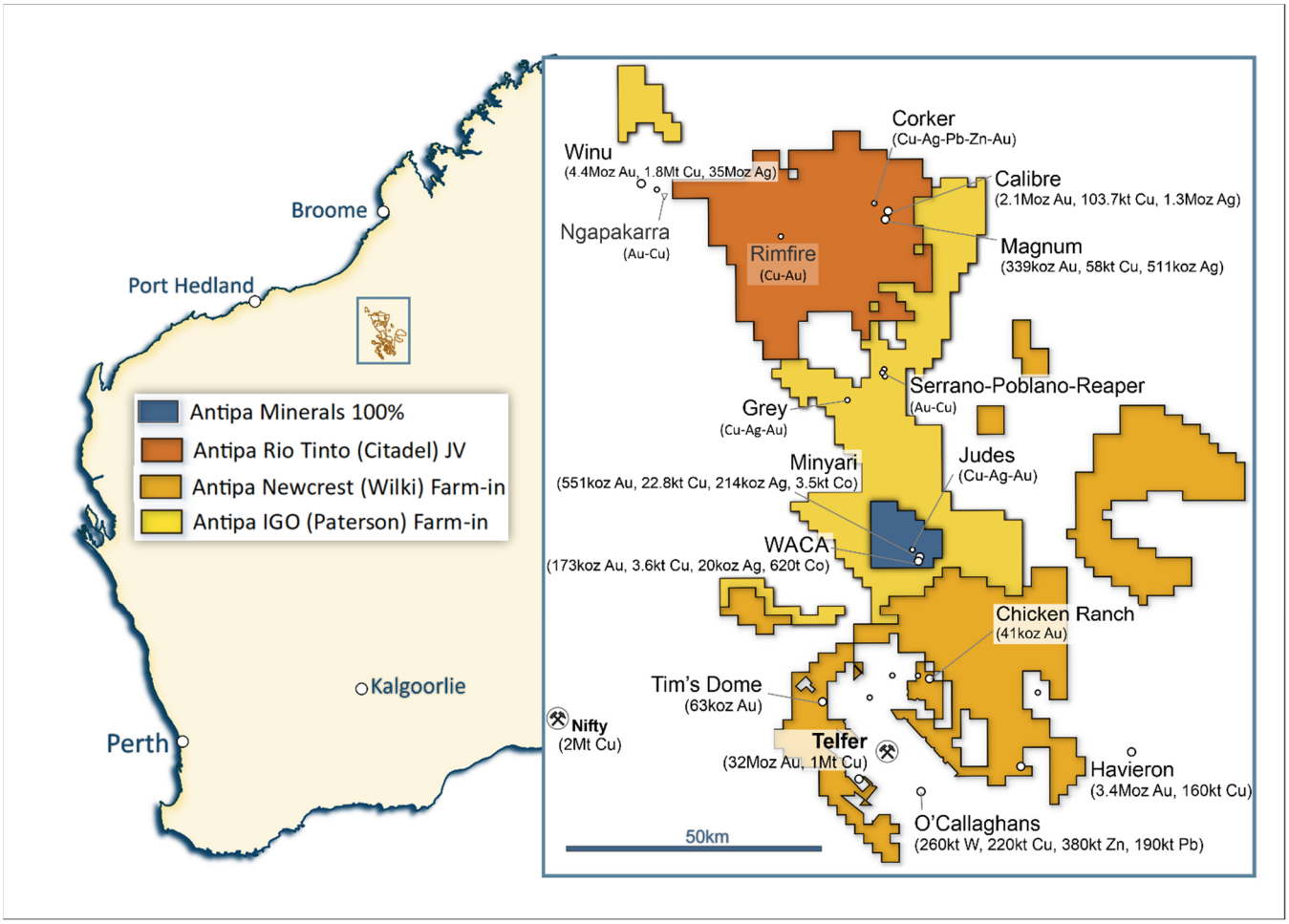
Table 2: Minyari Dome Project - 2021 Drill Hole Collar Locations (MGA Zone 51/GDA 20)

Hole ID	Target	Hole Type	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Hole Depth (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	Assay Status
21MYC0245	GP01	RC	7634472	423457	281	456	238	58	Received
21MYC0246	WACA East	RC	7634375	423115	281	360	58	-55	Received
21MYC0265	Minyari South	RC	7634939	422937	279	144	58	-58	Pending
21MYC0266	Minyari South	RC	7634960	422960	245	102	58	-58	Pending
21MYC0267	Minyari South	RC	7634906	422917	288	126	58	-58	Pending
21MYC0268	Minyari South	RC	7634939	422965	274	72	58	-58	Pending
21MYC0305	GP01	RC	7634413	423364	280	163	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0306	GP01	RC	7634532	423655	278	210	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0307	GP01	RC	7634481	423575	312	216	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0308	GP01	RC	7634429	423489	315	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0309	GP01	RC	7634370	423401	277	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0310	GP01	RC	7634446	423412	277	252	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0311	GP01	RC	7634497	423500	277	252	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0312	GP01	RC	7634512	423427	281	222	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0313	GP01	RC	7634455	423333	280	197	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0314	GP01	RC	7634467	423302	281	162	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0315	GP01	RC	7634531	423374	281	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0316	GP01	RC	7634587	423454	282	204	-58	238	Pending
21MYC0317	GP01	RC	7634641	423546	283	204	-58	238	Pending

Notes: Drill Hole Collar Table:

- *Refer to JORC Table 1 Section 1 for full drill hole information; including drill technique, sampling, and analytical details.*

About Antipa Minerals: Antipa is a mineral exploration company focused on the Paterson Province in north-west Western Australia, home to Newcrest Mining's world-class Telfer gold-copper mine, Rio Tinto's Winu copper-gold deposit, Greatland Gold-Newcrest's recent Havieron gold-copper discovery and other significant mineral deposits. Having first entered the Paterson in 2011 when it was a less sought-after exploration address, the Company has used its early mover advantage to build an enviable tenement holding of ~5,200km^2, including the ~1,300km^2 Citadel Joint Venture Project with Rio Tinto (who currently holds a 65% joint venture interest), the ~2,200km^2 Wilki Project that is subject to a $60 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with Newcrest (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest) and the ~1,500km^2 Paterson Project that is subject to a $30 million Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement with IGO (who is yet to earn a joint venture interest). The Citadel Project lies within 5km of the Winu deposit and contains a Mineral Resource of 2.4 million ounces of gold and 162,000 tonnes of copper from two deposits, Calibre and Magnum. Antipa retains 144km^2 of 100%-owned Minyari Dome Project tenements which contains an established Mineral Resource, with the Minyari and WACA deposits containing 723,000 ounces of gold and 26,000 tonnes of copper plus other deposits and high quality exploration targets. Unlike certain parts of the Paterson where the post mineralisation (younger) cover can be kilometres thick, making for difficult exploration, the Company's combined 5,200km^2 tenement portfolio features relatively shallow cover; approximately 80% being under less than 80 metres of cover. Extensive drilling and geophysical surveys are planned for 2021 across Antipa's combined Paterson tenement portfolio as the company pursues a dual strategy of targeting tier-one greenfields discoveries and growing its existing resources through brownfields exploration.



Forward-Looking Statements: This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Antipa Mineral Ltd's planned exploration programme and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Antipa Minerals Ltd believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results: The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Mr Roger Mason, a Competent Person who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mason is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Mason is the Managing Director of Antipa Minerals Limited, is a substantial shareholder of the Company and is an option holder of the Company. Mr Mason has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. Mr Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original market announcements.

Various information in this report which relates to Exploration Results have been extracted from the following announcements lodged on the ASX, where further details, including JORC Code reporting tables where applicable, can also be found:

- *North Telfer Project Update on Former NCM Mining Leases* 3 December 2015
- *High Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Dome* 8 February 2016
- *Minyari Deposit Drilling to Commence May 2016* 2 May 2016
- *Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Commences* 2 June 2016
- *Further Historical High-grade Gold Intersections at Minyari* 14 June 2016
- *Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results* 5 July 2016
- *Minyari Phase 1 Drilling Update No. 1* 20 July 2016
- *Completion of Phase 1 Minyari Deposit RC Drilling Programme* 9 August 2016
- *Minyari Drilling Update No. 3* 17 August 2016
- *Minyari Drilling Update No. 4* 29 September 2016
- *Minyari Dome - Phase 2 Exploration Programme Commences* 31 October 2016
- *North Telfer and Citadel Exploration Programme Update* 16 November 2016
- *Minyari Dome Drilling Update No. 1* 16 December 2016
- *Minyari Dome and Citadel – Phase 2 Update* 9 February 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Exploration Programme* 27 March 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Phase 1 Exploration Programme Commences* 13 April 2017
- *Minyari Dome Positive Metallurgical Test Work Results* 13 June 2017
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at North Telfer Project Revised* 21 June 2017
- *Drilling Extends High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at WACA* 25 July 2017
- *High-Grade Gold Mineralisation Strike Extension at Minyari Deposit* 4 August 2017
- *Minyari Dome Phase 1 Final Assay Results* 31 August 2017
- *Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resource* 16 November 2017
- *Air Core Programme Highlights Minyari and WACA Deposit* 5 December 2017
- *Minyari Dome 2017 Air Core Drilling Results* 29 January 2018
- *Antipa to Commence Major Exploration Programme* 1 June 2018
- *Major Exploration Programme Commences* 25 June 2018
- 2018 *Exploration Programme Update* 16 July 2018
- *Minyari Dome – Initial Drill Results* 1 August 2018
- *Thick High-grade Copper Mineralisation Intersected* 2 October 2018
- *Chicken Ranch and Minyari Dome Drilling Update* 15 November 2018
- *Multiple New Gold-Copper Targets on 100% Owned Ground* 23 December 2019
- *Commencement of Drilling Programmes at Minyari Dome Project* 2 October 2020
- *Drilling of New Targets Deliver Significant Au Intersections* 16 February 2021
- *High-Grade Gold Intersected at Minyari & WACA Deposits* 7 April 2021
- *Commencement of Drilling at 100% Owned Minyari Project* 13 May 2021
- *AZY: 2021 Exploration Activities Update* 17 June 2021
- *Discovery of Significant Zones of High-Grade Gold at Minyari* 15 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Mineralisation at Minyari Deposit* 20 July 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 12 August 2021
- *Outstanding Gold Intersections at 100% Owned Minyari Deposit* 6 September 2021
- *Further High-Grade Gold Results at 100% Minyari Deposit* 5 October 2021

These announcements are available for viewing on the Company's website www.antipaminerals.com.au under the Investors tab and on the ASX website www.asx.com.au.

The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements. Mr Roger Mason, whose details are set out above, was the Competent Person in respect of the Exploration Results in these original reports.

Competent Persons Statement – Mineral Resource Estimations for the Minyari-WACA Deposits, Calibre Deposit, Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch Deposits, and Magnum Deposit: The information in this document that relates to the estimation and reporting of the Minyari-WACA deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "*Minyari/WACA Deposits Maiden Mineral Resources*" created on 16 November 2017 with Competent Persons Kahan Cervoj and Susan Havlin, the Calibre deposit Mineral Resource is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces*" created on 17 May 2021 with Competent Person Ian Glacken, the Tim's Dome and Chicken Ranch deposits Mineral Resources is extracted from the report entitled "*Chicken Ranch and Tims Dome Maiden Mineral Resources*" created on 13 May 2019 with Competent Person Shaun Searle, and the Magnum deposit Mineral Resource information is extracted from the report entitled "*Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 with Competent Person Patrick Adams, all of which are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant original market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Calibre Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Calibre Gold Resource Increases 62% to 2.1 Million Ounces*" created on 17 May 2021 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Gold Metal Equivalent Information - Magnum Mineral Resource Gold Equivalent cut-off grade: Gold Equivalent (Aueq) details of material factors and metal equivalent formula are reported in "*Citadel Project - Calibre and Magnum Deposit Mineral Resource JORC 2012 Updates*" created on 23 February 2015 which is available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au and www.asx.com.au.

Mineral Resource Estimates

Minyari Dome Project (100% Antipa)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade*	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Minyari 0.5 Au	Indicated	3.2	1.9	0.3	0.7	590	192,610	9,600	75,660	1,860
Minyari 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.7	1.7	0.24	0.6	340	36,260	1,560	13,510	220
Minyari 0.5 Au	**Sub-Total**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**0.29**	**0.7**	**550**	**228,870**	**11,160**	**89,170**	**2,080**
Minyari 1.7 Au	Indicated	.2	2.6	0.29	0.9	430	18,740	650	6,800	100
Minyari 1.7 Au	Inferred	3.7	2.6	0.3	1.0	370	303,000	10,950	117,550	1,360
Minyari 1.7 Au	**Sub-Total**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**1.0**	**380**	**321,740**	**11,600**	**124,350**	**1,460**
Minyari	**Total**	**7.7**	**2.2**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**460**	**550,610**	**22,760**	**213,520**	**3,540**
WACA 0.5 Au	Inferred	2.8	1.4	0.11	0.2	180	121,950	3,120	15,920	500
WACA 1.7 Au	Inferred	0.5	2.9	0.09	0.2	230	50,780	510	3,850	120
WACA	**Total**	**3.3**	**1.6**	**0.11**	**0.2**	**190**	**172,730**	**3,630**	**19,770**	**620**
Minyari + WACA Deposits	**Grand Total**	**11.0**	**2.0**	**0.24**	**0.7**	**380**	**723,340**	**26,390**	**233,290**	**4,160**

**0.5 Au = Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 50mRL (NB: potential "Open Cut" cut-off grade) and *1.7 Au = Using a 1.7 g/t gold cut-off grade below the 50mRL (NB: potential "Underground" cut-off grade)*

Wilki Project (Newcrest Farm-in)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade**	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Cobalt (ppm)	Gold (oz)	Copper (t)	Silver (oz)	Cobalt (t)
Chicken Ranch Area 0.5 Au	Inferred	0.8	1.6	-	-	-	40,300	-	-	-
Tim's Dome 0.5 Au	Inferred	1.8	1.1	-	-	-	63,200	-	-	-
Chicken Ranch Area + Tim's Dome	**Total**	**2.4**	**1.3**	-	-	-	**103,500**	-	-	-

***0.5 Au = Using a 0.5 g/t gold cut-off grade above the 50mRL (NB: potential "Open Cut" cut-off grade)*

Note: Wilki Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 100%

Citadel Project (Rio Tinto JV)

Deposit and Gold Cut-off Grade***	Resource Category	Tonnes (Mt)	Gold Equiv (g/t)	Gold Grade (g/t)	Copper Grade (%)	Silver Grade (g/t)	Gold Equiv (Moz)	Gold (Moz)	Copper (t)	Silver (Moz)
Calibre 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	92	0.92	0.72	0.11	0.46	2.7	2.1	104,000	1.3
Magnum 0.5 Au Equiv	Inferred	16	-	0.70	0.37	1.00	-	0.34	58,000	0.5
Calibre + Magnum Deposits	**Total**	**108**	-	**0.72**	**0.15**	**0.54**	**2.7**	**2.4**	**162,000**	**1.8**

****0.5 AuEquiv = Refer to details provided by the Notes section*

Note: Citadel Project Mineral Resources are tabled on a 100% basis, with Antipa's current joint venture interest being 35%

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2021 Reverse Circulation and Diamond Drill Sampling

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section shall apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**2021 Reverse Circulation (RC)** • The Minyari and WACA deposits have been sampled by 116 Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes, totaling 25,966m with an average maximum drill hole depth of 276m. Assay results have been received for 23 drill holes, with partial results received for 8 other drill holes. • The Minyari Dome greenfield targets have been sampled by 19 RC drill holes, with an average depth of 212m, the RC drill programme is ongoing. Assay results have been received for 2 drill holes. • The nominal drill hole spacing is across multiple east-west local grid sections spaced 50m apart with an average drill hole spacing on each section of 50m. To date in 2021 at the Minyari deposit, three 25m infill sections have been completed with average drill spacing of 50m on section. • Greenfields drill hole collar locations are generally drilled on a range of hole spacings testing geophysical (GAIP ± airborne magnetic) ± air core geochemical targets. • Drill hole locations for all RC holes are tabulated in the body of this report. **RC Sampling** • RC Sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • RC samples were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and sampled on intervals of one metre. In known zones of mineralisation, two x one metre samples were collected as a split from the rig mounted cone splitter and are on average 3 kg in weight. The samples were pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Composite samples of three to four metre intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken either directly from the rig mounted core splitter, or via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg sample. Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. **2021 Diamond Drilling (DD)** • The Minyari and WACA deposits have been drilled by 14 diamond drill (DD) holes totaling 10,479m with an average maximum hole depth of 748m. Designed DD hole lengths range from 560m to 1,027m. • Additionally, 8 diamond tails have been drilled totaling 1516m. • Assay results have been received for 1 diamond drill hole and 1 diamond tail. Partial results have been received for 2 diamond tails. • Diamond drill holes were drilled on a range of hole spacings along line and across line. • Drill hole locations and orientations for all 2021 holes are tabulated in the body of this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Diamond Core Sampling • Diamond core sampling was carried out under Antipa protocols and QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • All diamond drill core samples were cut in half with an automatic core saw. All available half core was sampled, nominally as one metre samples but at times adjusted for major geological changes. Samples range between 0.3m and 1.2m. Half diamond drill core samples are prepared for assay and the remaining half core archived. All drill core was logged and photographed by the geology team prior to cutting.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drilling** • All drill holes were completed using 140mm RC face sampling hammer drill bit from surface to total drill hole depths of between 100m to 450m. **Diamond Core Holes** • Diamond drill holes were completed with standard tube using PQ at the start of hole to a designated depth depending on ground conditions, followed by HQ to a designated depth, then NQ to the end of hole. • Diamond tail depths ranged from 460m to 706m, with an average tail length of 195m. • All core was orientated using a Reflex ACT electronic orientation tool. • Geotech holes are drilled with triple tube.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	**Reverse Circulation (RC) Drill Samples** • RC sample recovery was recorded via visual estimation of sample volume, typically ranging from 90 to 100%, with only very occasional samples with less than 70% recovery. • RC sample recovery was maximized by endeavoring to maintain a dry drilling conditions as much as practicable; the majority of RC samples were dry. • All samples were split using a rig-mounted cone splitter. Adjustments were made to ensure representative 2 to 3 kg sample volumes were collected. • Relationships between recovery and grade are not evident and are not expected given the generally excellent and consistently high sample recovery. **Diamond Core Holes** • Core recovery is recorded as a percentage. Overall core recoveries averaged over 99.5% and there are no core loss issues or significant sample recovery problems except for occasional very localised/limited regions • Drillers used appropriate measures to maximise diamond sample recovery. • There is no relationship between sample recovery and/or grade warranted as the mineralisation is defined by diamond core drilling which has high recoveries.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support*	• Geological logging of all RC and DD sample intervals was carried out recording colour, weathering, lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining and sulphides.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging includes both qualitative and quantitative components. • Logging was completed for 100% of all holes drilled. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master Access SQL database. • All RC sample intervals were measured for magnetic susceptibility using a handheld Magnetic Susceptibility meter. • Geotechnical logging of all DD core was carried out for Recovery, RQD and Fracture Frequency. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material is stored in the Company's technical database.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	**RC Sampling** • RC samples for all drill holes were drilled using a 140mm diameter face sampling hammer and split on intervals of 1.0m using a rig mounted cone splitter from which two 3 kg (average) samples were collected. The majority of the samples were dry. • Composite samples of 3-4m intervals were taken in known unmineralised regions. Samples were taken either directly from the rig mounted core splitter, or via combining "Spear" samples of the unmineralised sample intervals to generate a 2 to 3 kg sample. Each sample was pulverised at the laboratory to produce material for assay. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • Field duplicate samples were collected for all RC drill holes. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari and WACA deposits. **Diamond Drill Core Sampling** • Diamond core is sampled as half core on a nominal 1.0m sample interval within unmineralised zones and on 0.3 to 1.2m intervals within the mineralised zones. • Sample preparation was carried out at ALS using industry standard crush and/or pulverizing techniques. Preparation includes over drying and pulverizing of the entire sample using Essa LM5 grinding mill to a grid size of 85% passing 75 µm. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at the Minyari and WACA deposits.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• All samples were submitted to ALS in Perth for preparation and analysis. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub–sample of 25g which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acids ("four acid digest").

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	This digest is considered to approach a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS. (Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W and Zn). • A lead collection fire assay on a 50g sample with Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy undertaken to determine gold content with a detection limit of 0.005ppm. • Additional ore-grade analysis was performed as required for other elements reporting out of range. • Field QC procedures involve the use of commercial certified reference material (CRM's) for assay standards and blanks. Standards are inserted every 25 samples. The grade of the inserted standard is not revealed to the laboratory. • Field duplicates/repeat QC samples was utilised during the RC drilling programme with nominally 1 in 30 duplicate samples submitted for assaying for each drill hole. • Inter laboratory cross-checks analysis programmes have not been conducted at this stage. • In addition to Antipa supplied CRM's, ALS includes in each sample batch assayed certified reference materials, blanks and up to 10% replicates. • If necessary, selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Significant intersections of the drilling have been visually verified by the Exploration Manager. • There have been no twinned RC holes at this current stage of the drill programme. • All logging is entered directly into a notebook computer using the Antipa Proprietary Logging System which is based on Microsoft Excel. The logging system uses standard look up tables that does not allow invalid logging codes to be entered. Further data validation is carried out during upload to Antipa's master SQL database. • No adjustments or calibrations have been made to any assay data collected.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • Drill hole collar locations are surveyed using a handheld Garmin 64S GPS which has an accuracy of ± 3m. • The drilling co-ordinates are all in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 co-ordinates. • The Company has adopted and referenced one specific local grid across the Minyari Dome region ("Minyari" Local Grid) which is defined below. References in the text and the Minyari deposit diagrams are all in this specific Minyari Local Grid. • Minyari Local Grid 2-Point Transformation Data: • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 421,462.154m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 99,000m north is 7,632,467.588 m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 47,400m east is 414,078.609m east in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid 113,000m north is 7,644,356.108m north in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid North (360°) is equal to 330° in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51; • Minyari Local Grid elevation is equal to GDA20 / MGA Zone 51.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The topographic surface has been defaulted to 277m RL. • For RC holes, rig orientation was checked using Suunto Sighting Compass from two directions. Drill hole inclination was set by the driller using a clinometer on the drill mast and checked by the geologist prior the drilling commencing. • Diamond drill holes are aligned using an azimuth aligner tool. • The topographic surface has been compiled using the drill hole collar coordinates. • Surveys were completed upon hole completion using a Reflex Gyro downhole survey instrument. • Down hole single shots were completed on all diamond holes for hole tracking. • Surveys were checked by the supervising geologist for consistency. If required, readings were re-surveyed or smoothed in the database if unreliable azimuth readings were apparent. • Survey details included drill hole dip (±0.25° accuracy) and drill hole azimuth (±0.35 accuracy°), Total Magnetic field and temperature.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• RC drill hole spacing is east-west 'Minyari grid' sections spaced approximately 50m apart with an 50m average drill hole spacing on each section. To date in 2021 three 25m infill RC drill sections have been completed with average drill spacing of 50m at the Minyari deposit. • Diamond core holes were drilled on a range of hole spacings along line and across line. • The section spacing is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity necessary to support Mineral Resource estimations. • No sample compositing has been applied for the reporting of RC and DD results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The location and orientation of the Minyari RC drilling is appropriate given the strike, dip and morphology of the mineralisation. • Minyari deposit holes are angled towards local grid east to be perpendicular to the strike of both the dominant mineralisation trend, and at a suitable angle to the dip of the dominant mineralisation. • No consistent and/or material sampling bias resulting from a structural orientation has been identified at Minyari at this stage; however, both folding and multiple vein directions have been recorded via surface mapping, diamond drilling and RC drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of sample custody is managed by Antipa to ensure appropriate levels of sample security. • Samples are stored on site and delivered by Antipa or their representatives to Port Hedland and subsequently by Toll Transport from Port Hedland to the assay laboratory in Perth.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is the data. • Consultants Snowden, during completion of the 2013 Calibre Mineral Resource estimate, undertook a desktop review of the Company's sampling techniques and data management and found them to be consistent with industry standards.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2021 Airborne (UAV / Drone) Magnetic Survey:

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• An Airborne Magnetic Survey was undertaken in May 2021 by PEGASUS Airborne Systems, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. • The survey employed the following equipment and sampling techniques: • Survey Type = Airborne Magnetics (Unmanned Aerial Vehicle or UAV or "Drone") • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>

If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.
For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.
Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.
Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.
Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.

</td><td>

This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>

The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.

</td><td>

<table>
<tr><td>Aircraft</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>PAS-G100 Rotary Wing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fuel Type</td><td>Regular ULP</td></tr>
<tr><td>Data Acquisition System</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Pegasus Airborne Systems</td></tr>
<tr><td>Standard Sampling Rate</td><td>Sample frequency 260Mhz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer Counter</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Counter resolution</td><td>0.1pT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Magnetometer Sensor</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>Caesium Vapour (Scintrex CS-VL)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>www.scintrexltd.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/CS-VL-Brochure.pdf</td></tr>
<tr><td>Operating Range</td><td>15,000 to 105,000 nT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gradient Tolerance</td><td>40,000 nT/metre</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sensitivity</td><td>0.0006 nT √Hz rms</td></tr>
<tr><td>Absolute Accuracy</td><td>< 2.5 nT throughout range</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sample Frequency</td><td>260Mhz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Counter Resolution</td><td>0.1pT</td></tr>
<tr><td>Base Station Magnetometers</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Type</td><td>GEM Systems GSM19-F Overhauser</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>www.gemsys.ca/rugged-overhauser-magnetometer/</td></tr>
</table>

</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resolution 0.01 nT Accuracy 0.1 nT Sample Rate 1.0 Hz
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • The Airborne survey coordinates are in GDA2020 MGA zone 51 coordinates. • **Global Positioning System:** o uBlox GNSS receiver with multi constellation tracking o 10Hz output (20Hz capable) o Operating in autonomous mode o Sub-metre accuracy • **Altimeters:** o Laser altimeter: • Resolution 1cm; • Range 0-100m; • Sample Rate 360 readings per second. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The survey will involve acquisition of airborne data at 20m line spacing. • Sensor height 20 metres AGL (Terrain drape enabled). • Drone height 40 metres AGL. • Tie-lines on 200m spacing. • 2021 Drone survey total line kilometres 1,284. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The survey involved acquisition of airborne data at 55 degrees clockwise heading from north (i.e. flight lines orientated approximately perpendicular to the dominant stratigraphic and structural trend). • This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• This release has no reference to previously unreported drill results, sampling, assays or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital Airborne Magnetic data will be subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider and data manager by PEGASUS Airborne Systems. • In addition, all digital Airborne Magnetic data will be subjected to an audit and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider Resource Potentials Pty Ltd.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT – 2021 Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) Survey:

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*<u>2019 and 2021 Antipa Minerals Ltd Induced Polarisation Survey – Minyari Dome Area:</u>* • The 2021 Gradient Array Induced Polarisation (GAIP) survey was undertaken by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. • The 2021 GAIP survey completes the GAIP survey programme commenced in 2019. • The IP survey employed the following equipment and sampling techniques: • Survey Type = Induced Polarisation; • Array = Gradient; • Number of Arrays = 2021 = 1 and 2019 = 2; • Rx spacing = 50m (NB: For 2019 arrays recordings were also taken at 100m, 150m and 200m spacings); • Receiver line spacing = 100m with (NB: For the northernmost 2019 array some recordings were taken at a 200m line spacing); • Transmitter dipole spacing = 50m; • Domain = Time Domain; • Cycle = 0.125 Hz; • Resultant final output = Apparent Chargeability (Milliseconds) and Apparent Resistivity (Ohm.m).
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative nature of the samples. • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The ground Induced Polarisation (IP) survey was undertaken by Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd, an independent geophysical contractor/service provider. • The survey was carried out using a gradient array configuration with 50m spaced receiver electrodes and 100m spaced survey lines. • Each of the 2019 and 2021 gradient arrays surveyed a total of approximately 2.5 km^2 (i.e. total GAIP survey area coverage of 7.5km^2). • The Induced Polarisation equipment consisted of Transmitter(s) and Receiver apparatus. A 50kw motor generator drove the Search Ex 50kva transmitter supplying up to 50.0 kva continuous power. • Transmitter electrodes (aluminum plates) were used to inject a stable current. • The secondary voltage, denoted Vs, was nominally measured every 50 metres, using a SMARTem24 16 Channel receiver or Search Ex 32 Channel receiver. • The receiver was used to take all of the data for the survey. From the Vs Apparent Resistivity and Apparent Chargeability were derived. The decay curve was separated into pre-programmed windows. Stack size was typically 20 cycles. • Porous Pot receiver electrodes ($Pb/PbCl_2$ solution) were used.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling, sampling, assays or mineralisation.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• km = kilometre; m = metre; mm = millimetre. • IP Stations were determined by a standard hand-held Garmin GPS. • The IP survey coordinates are in GDA20 MGA Zone 51 coordinates. • Local IP survey coordinates are for the purposes of line and station reference points. • This release has no reference to previously unreported drilling.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The IP survey line spacing was 100m spacing. • IP receiver electrodes were spaced at 50m • Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Not applicable to geophysical survey.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• All digital IP data was subjected to rigorous auditing and vetting by the independent geophysical contractor/service provider and data manager Moombarriga Geoscience Pty Ltd. • In addition, all digital IP data was also subjected to an audit and vetting by independent geophysical consultants Resource Potentials Pty Ltd.

ANTIPA MINERALS LTD - MINYARI DOME PROJECT

JORC Code 2012 Edition: Table 1 - Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Minyari and WACA deposit drilling and other exploration data is located wholly within Exploration License E45/3919 (granted). • Antipa Minerals Ltd has a 100% interest in E45/3919. • A 1% net smelter royalty payable to Paladin Energy on the sale of product on all metals applies to this tenement as a condition of a Split Commodity Agreement with Paladin Energy. • E45/3919 is not subject to the Citadel Project Farm-in Agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Pty Ltd. • The tenement is contained completely within land where the Martu People have been determined to hold native title rights. To the Company's knowledge no historical or environmentally sensitive sites have been identified in the area being actively explored. • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Minyari and WACA deposits were greenfield discoveries by the Western Mining Corporation Ltd during the early 1980's. Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: • Exploration of the Minyari Dome region has involved the following companies: • Western Mining Corporation Ltd (1980 to 1983); • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd (1984 to 1990); • MIM Exploration Pty Ltd (1990 to 1991); • Newcrest Mining Limited (1991 to 2015); and • Antipa Minerals Ltd (2016 onwards).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting is Paterson Province Proterozoic aged meta-sediment hosted hydrothermal shear, fault and strata/contact controlled precious and/or base metal mineralisation which is typically sulphide bearing. The mineralisation in the region is interpreted to be granite related. The Paterson is a low grade metamorphic terrane but local hydrothermal alteration and/or contact metamorphic mineral assemblages and styles are indicative of a high-temperature local environment. Mineralisation styles include vein, stockwork, breccia and skarns.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that*	• A summary of all available information material to the understanding of the Minyari Dome region exploration results can be found in previous WA DMIRS publicly available reports. • All the various technical Minyari Dome region exploration reports are publicly accessible via the DMIRS' online WAMEX system. • The specific WAMEX and other reports related to the exploration information the subject of this public disclosure have been referenced in previous public reports.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No weighted average techniques have been used to report results from RC drilling. • Weighted average techniques have been applied to report results from DD drilling. • No top-cuts to gold, copper, silver or cobalt have been applied (unless specified otherwise). • A nominal 0.40 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 0.75 g/t silver and 400ppm cobalt lower cut-off grades have been applied during data aggregation. • Higher grade intervals of mineralisation internal to broader zones of mineralisation are reported as included intervals. • Metal equivalence is not used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	**Minyari Deposit (MGA grid)** • The Minyari deposit consists of meta-sediment hosted intrusion related hydrothermal alteration, breccia and vein style Gold-Copper-Silver-Cobalt mineralisation occurs along a moderate to steep south-west dipping structural corridor striking approximately 320° and moderately plunging towards the northwest.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• All meaningful and material information has been included in the body of the text or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports. • The details of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in WA DMIRS publicly available WAMEX reports A81227 (2008), A86106 (2009) and A89687 (2010). • The details of the Company's reprocessing, review and modelling of the Minyari Dome region historic Induced Polarisation survey, including IP Chargeability and resistivity anomalies, can be found in the Company's ASX report titled "*Minyari Reprocessed IP Survey Results*" created on 5 July 2016. • Zones of mineralisation and associated waste material have not been measured for their bulk density; however, Specific Gravity ("Density") measurements continue to be taken from diamond drill core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Multi element assaying was conducted variously for a suite of potentially deleterious elements including arsenic, sulfur, lead, zinc and magnesium. • Downhole "logging" of a selection of Minyari deposit RC drill holes (i.e. 33 drill holes totalling 2,341m) was undertaken as part of the 2016 Phase 1 programme using an OBI40 Optical Televiewer which generated an oriented 360 degree image of the drill hole wall via a CCD camera recorded digital image. The OBI40 system utilised also included a North Seeking Gyro-scope to measure drill hole location/deviation, and the downhole survey also measured rock density, magnetic susceptibility, natural gamma and included a borehole caliper device for measuring drill hole diameter. The combined dataset collected via the OBI40 Optical Televiewer downhole survey data has multiple geological and geotechnical uses, including but not limited to the detection and determination of in-situ lithological, structural and mineralisation feature orientations (i.e. dip and strike), determination and orientation of fracture frequency, general ground conditions/stability, oxidation conditions, ground-water table and clarity, etc. • Information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material derived mainly from diamond drilling is stored in the Company's technical SQL database. • No information on structure type, dip, dip direction, alpha angle, beta angle, gamma angle, texture and fill material were obtained from the WAMEX reports. • Preliminary metallurgical test-work results are available for both the Minyari and WACA gold-copper-silver-cobalt deposits, these 13 June 2017 and 27 August 2018 metallurgical reports are available to view on www.antipaminerals.com.au (*https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129223150_2017-06-13-31.pdf* and *https://antipaminerals.com.au/upload/documents/investors/asx-announcements/201129232007_2018-08-271.pdf*) and www.asx.com.au. • This preliminary metallurgical test-work was completed at the Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd laboratories in Perth, Western Australia under the management of metallurgical consultants Strategic Metallurgy Pty Ltd in conjunction with Bureau Veritas metallurgists and Antipa's Managing Director. • The 2017 metallurgical test-work demonstrated excellent gold recoveries for both oxide and primary mineralisation from the Minyari and WACA deposits, with the 2018 metallurgical test-work confirming the potential for the Minyari and WACA to produce copper-gold concentrate and cobalt-gold concentrate product with extremely favourable results. Optimisation of metallurgical performance is expected via additional test-work. • In addition, the following information in relation to metallurgy was obtained from WA DMIRS WAMEX reports: • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd collected two bulk (8 tonnes each) metallurgical samples of oxide mineralisation in 1987 (i.e. WAMEX 1987 report A24464) from a 220m long costean across the Minyari deposit. The bulk samples were 8 tonnes grading 1.5 g/t gold and 8 tonnes grading 3.57 g/t gold from below shallow cover in the costean. However, it would appear the Newmont metallurgical test-work for these two bulk samples was never

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		undertaken/competed as no results were subsequently reported to the WA DMIRS; • Newmont Holdings Pty Ltd also collected drill hole metallurgical samples for Minyari deposit oxide and primary mineralisation (i.e. WAMEX 1986 report A19770); however, subsequent reporting of any results to the WA DMIRS could not be located suggesting that the metallurgical test-work was never undertaken/competed. • Newcrest Mining Ltd describe the Minyari deposit gold-copper mineralisation as being typical of the Telfer gold-copper mineralisation. In 2004 and 2005 (WAMEX reports A71875 and A74417) Newcrest commenced metallurgical studies for the Telfer Mine and due to the similarities with the Minyari mineralisation a portion of this Telfer metallurgical test-work expenditure was apportioned to the then Newcrest Minyari tenements. Whilst Telfer metallurgical results are not publicly available, the Telfer Mining operation (including ore processing facility) was materially expanded in the mid-2000's and continues to operate with viable metallurgical recoveries (for both oxide and primary mineralisation).
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Gold-copper-silver-cobalt mineralisation identified by the Company's 2021 drill programme the Minyari deposit has been intersected over a range of drill defined limits along strike, across strike and down dip and variously remains open in multiple directions with both deposits requiring further investigation/drilling to test for lateral and vertical mineralisation extensions and continuity beyond the limits of existing drilling limits. • Project development studies, including further metallurgical test-work, geotechnical and mining evaluations. • Various components of both the ResDef and greenfield 201 exploration programmes, including downhole geophysical surveys, are ongoing or remain to be completed. • All appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts are reported or can sometimes be found in previous WA DMIRS WAMEX publicly available reports.